The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,605—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Cacanar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Pallipatam, Gopalpore, Palso Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, at MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th September, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th September 1879, commanding at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 300
Second Class passage	„ 336

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1879

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Including Wine.
Suez	350	240	80	
Port Said	350	240	80	
Messina	560	340	140	Without food.
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 10th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL SMITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G Perrins	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HIAM	3914	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3932	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2963	450	W. W. Pentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3914	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bosawal.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Watson & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dooalee.....Curseljee Dossabhoy.
Ellichpore....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund.....Nilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Pallip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Curseljee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous number. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED an EARTHENWARE and POTTERY MANUFACTORY, where all descriptions of Manufacture can always be had at moderate prices.

Frere Bunder, 1st September 1879. DAVEESHAW HAKIM.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 12nd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept. 1879.

FRANK ORR,

HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT, MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and outstations that he has for sale Bengal and Dacca muslin embroidery work, best Dacca muslin, Dinapore silk, Tassa silk, Rampore chuddurs, Cashmere work, China and Japan fancy articles. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Sun Hats, Benares Toys, Trichinopoly Silver Jewellery, and Indian work of all sorts, English articles, Brides' Veils and Bonnets, white and black figured Nett for Ladies' Jackets, black and white spotted Nett for Palls, black French woollen Grenadine for Dresses, black Nett for Dresses, 2 yards in width, best black patent Grape, Babies' white muslin Washing Hats, Children's Boots and Shoes, Wool of all descriptions, and Improved Air-Tight Tin Boxes, &c.

NARONJEE DHURUMSEE,
No. 24, Apollo Street, next to Mr. Pearse, Fort.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE No. 043475 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1 72, for Rs. 4,000, originally standing in the name of JOSE FRANCISCO DA PIEDADE PEREIRA, and last endorsed to JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. PAYMENT of the above note and of interest thereupon have been STOPPED at the Public Debt Offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of DUPLICATE NOTE in favour of the proprietor. 31st August 1879.

JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA,
Orlim, Salsette, Goa,
Care of Mr. J. J. DA SOUZA,
113, Cavel Street, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of DRAWING, CONVEYING, and DISTRIBUTING WATER under Schedule No. 6, leather articles under Schedule No. 8, wooden articles under Schedule No. 9, bamboo and rattan articles under Schedule No. 10, and tin, copper, iron, and brassware under Schedule No. 11.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 6 and 8 on the 1st October 1879, and for Schedules Nos. 9, 10, and 11¼ on the 3rd October 1879, at 11 A.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1879.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Pair of First Class ARAB HORSES broken in Harness; height about 15 hands, age not more than 7, and colour to match. Apply B. C. D., care of this paper. Bombay, 29th August, 1879.

TO LET, from 1st October next, a FURNISHED HOUSE on the Parel Road, near the Upsa Cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. P. Dewar. Rent moderate. Apply to A. V., care of this paper.

A PAIR of well matched PONIES on HIRE for their keep only during absence of the owner. Apply to "OWNER," care of this paper.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS and CIGARS of the best quality. Real Burmah Cheroots in a few days. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a Buggy with Australian Horse and Harness complete, a good turn out. Price Rs. 800. Apply to ME, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, THREE TIGER CUBS, one Male and two Females, about 5 months old. Apply to WM. KING, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Madras.

FOR SALE, a really First Class Trichord Cottage PIANO, Chappell's "Oriental Model," Class A. Only three years in use. Tone brilliant, easy touch and built expressly for India. Stands climate well, at concert pitch. Price Rs. 400. Apply to A.D.C., Ahmedabad, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD is *par excellence* the Bread for the Young. Price 6 pice a lb. Apollo Street, Fort, and Crawford Market.

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraus sophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine to uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CIO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 6 Imprl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply

THE MACHINE

PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 00 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 8·0.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply

THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE

MICROPHONE

IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear. "The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.

THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

TELEPHONE,

HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above	each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells	each „ 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES	each Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each „ 10
TELEPHONES	each „ 10
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each „ 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

AND

LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Forse Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Neckaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 650
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

KEROSENE OIL,

120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,

FOR SALE AT

TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Application should be sent to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kathiawar State Railways,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.

MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS

AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
S. Apollo Pier, Bombay.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOOD-WILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wine and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY

ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prizes of Gold Medals.* 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was won by Wheeler and Wilsons' World Renowned Machines. 2 600, Gold Medals or secondary

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 1st SEPTEMBER 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday's date gives few items of fresh intelligence.

Consols have receded from 97⅞ to 97¼; French Rentes are unchanged at 116½; and Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 77¾ for Fours, 83 for Fours-and-a-half. Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £17-10, an advance of 10s., Hongkong and Shanghai at £34, a decline of £1 per share.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value, as also are Seeds, Linseed and Rapeseed being both quiet in tone. Quotations for Wheat show an advance of 9d. per quarter in No. 2 Club to arrive via Cape and in Soft Red both via Cape and Canal.

Reuter's quotation of 51 5-16d. per oz. for Bar Silver is fully confirmed by private messages, one we have heard of giving 51½d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	13,51,189
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,44,218
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	1,02,589
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,51,437
Loans	Inc.	,,	99,516
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	12,58,826
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,06,766
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	5,41,937

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a slight increase, the relative strength of the Bank is slightly less favourable, the increase in cash arising from an addition to the Government Deposits, while the trade demand is actually greater by 10½ lakhs. With the outside market ½ to 1 per cent. below the Bank's advertised rates it is scarcely probable that we shall see any change made at Wednesday's board meeting, but it seems by no means unlikely that money has already touched the easiest point of the season.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with an easier tendency and a decline of 1-16d. per rupee in rates, and Calcutta quotations came the same as here; but the Banks showing more disposition to sell than buy at the decline, a firmer feeling became apparent during the afternoon, and the market closes firm at a recovery of 1-16d. from the lowest point. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞ to 25-32d.	per Re.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s 7⅞ to 29-32d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,	
France 3 ,, ,,	2-11½	,,	

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very quiet, and although we do not alter quotations they may now be taken as representing sellers' prices. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 9 16.

SHARES have been firmer to-day, the announcement that the Government of India had passed the Port Trust Bill having encouraged buyers. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 658¾. In Land Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba. Press shares are firm, and we quote a rise of Rs. 5 in Berar and Mofussil and Rs. 10 in Sind Press. For Spinning and Weaving Companies a better demand is apparent. Alliance have advanced Rs. 25, National Rs. 35, Manockjee Petit Rs. 20, Hindustan Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Oriental Rs. 10, and Prince of Wales Rs. 3 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. and Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee are both Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON continues firm and Continental buyers have been in the market to-day at fully previous prices. Purchases are reported of about 700 bales Omras barely good fair to barely good at Rs. 211½ to Rs. 223 full pressed, and 100 bales Dholleras at Rs. 205 per candy half pressed. The local mills are also steady buyers at current rates and the market is decidedly firm. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 225	per candy f. p.	
F. G. F. do	,, 220	,,	
G. F. do	,, 214	,,	
Good Dholleras (nominal)	,, 225	,,	
F. G. F. do	,, 219	,,	
G. F. do	,, 213	,,	

SEEDS are very firm at quite previous rates. Linseed may be quoted at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1, according to quality, and Gujarat Rapeseed at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are quiet with very little doing. For Liverpool by steam we quote Wheat 12s. 6d., Seeds 13s. 9d., measurement 22s. 6d. By sail 20s. is still the nominal quotation. For London Seeds have been booked at 15s. Trieste and Venice we quote at 17s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain dull. The dispute between the local dealers and upcountry buyers restricts business in the bazaar to very small limits, and to arrive transactions have been very limited owing partly to the drop in exchange, and in part to the large purchases of the past few weeks having pretty well supplied dealers' wants.

COALS are quiet at unaltered rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	658¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India	37,320	625	212-16	6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.		650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		989
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.		760
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		570
Berar Company (New)	150	500	all	60 p.a.		655
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do		50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		22
Carnac Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do		350
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	500	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co	1,000	500	all	100 do		500
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		275
French Press Co	800	500	all	60 p.a.		405
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do		195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Samson's Press Co	1,000	500	all	25 do		225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.		500

* For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,750	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,225	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Manavir S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	do	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	845
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a.	320
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		360
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	30 p.	1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownuggur S. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	all	do	710
Ducrie S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	215
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	870	1,000	all	do	830
Hybrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2,000	do	475
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	590
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	310xd
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,125xd
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	1,020
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	910
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	625
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	540
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,200	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	600	1,000	all	do	475
Do do, 2 Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th August as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd August :—

LIABILITIES	23rd Aug. Rs.	30th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,86,470	77,37,610
Do do. at Branches	15,54,031	16,58,249
Other Deposits	1,41,91,186	1,42,93,775
Post Bills	21,636	21,788
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,73,862	4,04,074
	3,47,87,186	3,63,15,546
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,38,515	38,87,078
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,47,231	14,31,992
Loans, on Security of do.	90,35,910	91,35,446
urrent Accounts, overdrawn	2,84	2,278
ills Discounted	74,03,449	87,27,575
Stamps	2,862	2,911
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,246		
Amount applied in reduction 2,0,0,0	3,38,246	3,38,246
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,55,907	2,49,141
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,02,162	1,25,44,199
	3,47,87,186	3,63,15,546

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. D. Stroak, will sail to-day for Anjar, in ballast.

THE BARQUE SUPREME, 730 tons, Captain J. Dewar arrived in harbour on the 31st August, from Newcastle (26th June) with a cargo of 1,118 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Higginson and 138 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Poona, 1,975 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour on the 31st August, from Calcutta, via Galle and Madras, with China mail and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. M. B. Tolatee. From Singapore.—Mr. Bodloodin and child, and natives. From Galle.—Mr. L. Wilson. She brought the following cargo :—30 packages apparel, 1 keg preserves, 2 packages mats, and 30 packages soojee mutteo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, with China mail, and a cargo of 2,405½ chests opium, and general, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong—Mrs. E. A. Sassoon and infant, Mr. P. Emery, and Mr. and Mrs. Pochecho and 2 servants.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Poona (s)	Orman	Calcutta, Aug 21.
Sept. 1	Supreme	Dewar	Newcastle, June 26.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
1	Assirin (s)	Rocco	Genoa.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	China.

The ship County of Forfar, Stroak, to Anjar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Poona, to Southampton, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

28 D of Buccleuch (s)..Russell ..London, July 20.
Geraldine Paget.....Wilkinson ...London, May 21.
Mountaineer .....Ritchie .....Liverpool, May 24.
Campedown .....Paton .....Liverpool, May 28.
Otte-hura .....Hunter .....Rio de Janeiro, June 22
Kileen .....McKnight ...Liverpool, June 2.
29 Discoverer (s).....Hughes .....Liverpool, July 26.
Neva .....Napier .....Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 28.—Ship Callirhoe.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Buccleuch—Dr, Mrs and Miss O'Brien and 2 children, Mrs Jackson, Mrs and Miss Jennings, Mr Hancock, Mr and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr Moorhead, and Mr Saville.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Geraldine Paget—Cape Briton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates.—10 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey.
Rydal Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Wand A Graham and Co; 84 bales wool, Goolam Rasool Abdool Cader; 51 bales wool, Oceuddas Cullianjee; 62 bales cotton, Thackersee Hurri; 36 bales cotton waste, the C I S, and W Co; 516 cwts wheat, Veljee Passoo; 516 cwts wheat, Shamjee Narrenjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckmidass.

FOR LONDON.

Poona s—495 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 9 cases cardamoms; 1 case skin and 152 bags coffee, P and O Co; 146 cwts mo-p shells, Vussondass Purushram; 181 cwts deer horns and 2 bales hides, Mahamed Nathoo; 48¼ cwts coir yarn, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 50½ cwts cardamoms, Damoder Kessowjee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Poona s—3 packages cardamoms, 10 packages pepper, 5 packages coffee, 17 packages galangal, 39 packages turmeric, and 30 packages drugs, Hajee Zanal Abdin.

FOR SUEZ.

Poona s—79 bags galangal, 10 packages cloves, 76 cwts turmeric, 11½ cwts coffee, 41 cwts pepper, 3½ cwts cardamoms, and 88 drugs, Hajee Zanal Abdin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—110 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda—90 cwts sumada stone, Chuzon Moolchund; 2 cwts cambay stone Abdool Cader Esmaljee; 140 cwts sandalwood, Allana Munjee; 27 cwts red raisin and 3½ cwts beersabute, Dadarbhai Mosjee; 30 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 138 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 62 bales cotton, Hajee Tarmahamed Saley Mahomed; 50 bales do, Mocjee Jairazbhoy Vidwangdass; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 192 bales cotton Tarachund Seesaram; 146 bales cotton, and 42 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ewaljee; 27 bales twist, Elias Ally; 141 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales twist, Jeejeebhoy and Sons—Bhaishunker and D.
Gwalior s—13 chests opium, Sawjeeram Ramchunder; 45½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 35 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 62½ chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 6 chests opium, Goolabrya Mungaldhund; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 23½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 4 chests opium, S A Joseph; 9 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 10 chests opium, Hajee Ismail Hajee Ahmed Elias; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—13 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushnajee; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8½ chests opium, Guneshdass Shobhamull; 35 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 chests opium, M Subhay and Co; 80 chests opium, Syed Sadruden and Co; 25 chests opium, Teta and Co; 7 chests opium, Khatedenas Hurmookry; 13½ chests opium, Heerabhoy Hemprajall; 8 chests opium, Sunderbhoy Rambux; 21 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 14 chests opium, Himutmull Moonia; 61 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 chests opium, Jeevaj Chetram; 3¾ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40½ chests opium, Gulraz Jugnath; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8½ chests opium, Manilal Vurujlal; 5 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee; 75 chests opium, Buxiram Koorjlal; 35 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 24½ chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamee—and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
431-79—Macfarlane and G. A. F. Turner, Fanny Catherine Stoughton vs James Horsman Moogston—(Matrimonial Suit).
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady and others—Prescot and W.
657-78—Peterson and P—Thackersey Dungersi and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and —Shaik Ally Mahomed Ally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hasamally and others—Jeffers n and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

35-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Nurotumdass Narondas.
87-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Bhicajee Byramjee Vulsara.
43-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Shapoorjee Jeejeebhoy Lala.
52-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Balkrishna Pranjewan.
59-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Henry Howard
60-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Thomas James Haddis.
61-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Govindjee Ramjee.
65-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Balkissondass Hurkissondass.
67-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Pandoorang Gopal Padhey.
68-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cutchra Oomersey.
73-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Burjorjee Manockjee Dordy.
76-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Bhaidass Bhikaridass.
78-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Mohotabhoy Mahomedally.
88-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Nurseydass Jethabhoy.
339-78—Tyabjee and S—Heptoola Shaik Fukroodin vs Meya Saheb Gulam Hoosein.
181-79—Janardhun and G—Morarjee Punja vs Rahimbhoy Hadjibhoy.
485-79—Shapurjee and T—Dadabhoy Byramjee and others vs Rahimbhoy Alladin.

FOR JUDGMENT.

141-78—R Skipsey—Hurry Bhanjee vs Jetha Purahotum.—Simth
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the East India Bank, Limited. Hearn, C and L—For liquidator: Umanath Ruthoonath and an other. Ahmeedbhoy Habibbhoy, Contributory—Jefferson and P., (Motion.) Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

63-79—Craigie L and O—James Bevis and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Bhaishunker and D.
270 79—Muljee and B—Chuturbhoj Morarjee and another vs Goverdhundass Huridass and anothers—Balkrishna and B.
366-79—A F Turner—Gungabai vs Khatao Natha and another—Bhai-hunker and D.
369-79—Pre-cot and W—R B Harding vs The Mofussil Co, Ld—Rimington, H and C.
374-79—Sharoonjee and T—Pranjeevandass Icharam and others—Khimjee and others—Bhaishunker and D.
375-79—In person (a pauper) Jao Baboo and another vs Kolia Vadlia Francis and others—Balkrishna and B.
385-79—Shaik and T—Premanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C and L.
390 79—In person (a pauper), Lukhia Jairam vs Gungabai alias Jumnabai—Macfarlane and G.
42-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Dhunraj Ghumbhirmul—Khunderao M.
391-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola vs Jamsetjee Merwanjee—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

2684-77—Bhaishunker and D—the Gujarat S and W Company, Limited vs Patel Girdharlal Duiputram and another—Rimington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Brown, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to England.
Steel, Vet Surg, on duty, to England.
Butler, Captain, 2-9th Foot, on leave, to England.
Wright, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.
Butler, Captain, 9th Foot, on leave, to England.
Simpson, Captain, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, to Himalaya.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug. 28).

Mr Harris, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sirsa.

Mr G C Walker, Assistant Commissioner, from the Delhi to the Hissara District.

Mr Robertson, Assistant Commissioner, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr Oman, Professor, Government College, Lahore, is confirmed in his appointment.

The Rev W H Tribe, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

If H the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following promotions :—Major Newbery, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of District Superintendents of Police; Captain Nicholetts from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of District Superintendents of Police; Mr Flowden, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of District Superintendents of Police; Mr Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, substantively pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Richardson, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class substantively.

Lieut Scott-Monnrieff, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is reposted to the Swat River Canal Division.

Mr. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Dehli Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 25.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

15th Hussars—Lieut Daly to be Interpreter.

Major Shea, Royal Artillery, and Major the Hon'ble A Stewart, Royal Horse Artillery, are directed to proceed from Ferozepore and Rawal Pindi, respectively, to Simla on special duty.

The following posting is ordered :—

Major Way is posted to the Saugor district as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Freeman, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Peshawar and join D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, in which he has been appointed.

Captain Bell, 14th Foot, seconded for employment on the staff as an Aide-de-camp, for which duty his services are no longer required, will, on quitting the orders of H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, revert to the establishment of his regiment, with effect from the date on which he ceased to do duty with the transport service Peshawar Valley Field Force.

Lieut Bartram, Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indain service has expired, will proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

6th Foot—Lieut Jones, 1st Battalion; Lieut Irwin, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

12th Lancers—Captain Mansel-Pleydell, to Australia, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Paterson, (D Battery 6th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Jackson, to England, to appear before a medical board.

78th Foot—Captain Maitland Kirwan, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

4-5th N I—Captain Waller, (Staff Corps,) to Murree, from the 19th June on the 14th August, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major Cogan, to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 1st September, 1879.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows, viz. :—

No. 976	Volunteer	A. Tuck.	C. Company.
,, 977	,,	H. A. Crean.	E. Company.
,, 978	,,	W. McDowell.	G. Company.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,

Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....9th, 9h. 55·3 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 2	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 13	{ 0 1 a /	6 0 m / 6 23 a
Wed. 3	.....	5 47	6 12	{ 0 30 m / 0 59 a	6 32 m / 6 53 a
Th. 4	.....	5 47	6 11	{ 1 5 m / 1 35 a	7 5 m / 7 20 a
Fri. 5	.....	5 47	6 10	{ 1 38 m / 1 79 a	7 35 m / 7 51 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 47	6 9	{ 2 15 m / 1 57 a	8 8 m / 8 23 a
Sun. 7	13 Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 9	{ 2 56 m / 2 27 a	8 46 m / 8 59 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 48	6 8	{ 3 46 m / 2 56 a	9 29 m / 9 47 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—4 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISM ATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

MISS FLORRY BRAINTHWAITE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Brigadier Genl. Aitchesen, C. B.
The Hon'ble Justice Maxwell Melville.
J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.
Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police.
Major General Hewett, Commander, Bombay Volunteers.
Mons. Vouillon, Manager, Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1879.

By kind permission of Co. Carnagy, and Officers of H. M. 21st N. I. Regt., the Band of H. M. Marine Battalion, will perform several selections.

A HAPPY PAIR.

Cravens great Domestic Comedy in 2 acts.

MILKY WHITE.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p. m.
Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

KEATING—August 22nd, Abbottabad, Hazara, the wife of Mr M. F. Keating, Telegraph Master, of a son.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—August 21st, at Calcutta, Edmund Walter, son of Emma and Walter Campbell, aged 16 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

IT may be as well to caution our military friends against placing too implicit faith in the crop of rumours which is beginning to be circulated about the future work, and even the future decisions of the new Indian Army Commission shortly to sit at Simla. The members of that Commission have hardly arrived at their destination ere we begin to have it announced on "good authority" not only what they are to discuss, but what conclusions will be arrived at after the discussions. The endeavour to forestall information of this sort is a journalistic *ruse* that, although common, is not, we think, reputable, and we would again caution military readers from giving too ready credence to mere Simla rumours which are dished up and put forward in an authoritative form in Bombay. We have, during the past two months, on more than one occasion discussed several of the army changes reported to be in contemplation, but have treated them solely as reports; for, of course, it is impossible to say beforehand what the result of the Commission's deliberations may be. So far back as the 21st of July we remarked at length upon the contemplated abolition of the Ceded Districts Brigade in Madras, and upon the probability that the principle of concentration of troops and reduction of smaller stations would be applied to Bombay also, but with the exception of the alterations in Madras, absolutely nothing has as yet been decided upon. Indeed, as regards Bombay many difficulties have been shown to exist by the local authorities. As to what the Commission "will probably "recommend," we repeat that such guesses as we refer to are simply made as a matter of journalistic enterprise, in the hope of their turning out correct. Should they do so, then a hit is made; if they turn out wide of the mark, then the "will probably recommend" will probably be forgotten, although sometimes, of course, an egregious error is made, as in the case of the court-martial's sentence upon Lieut. Carey, telegraphed out to India the other day. With regard to the reports about the "probable "recommendations" of the Army Commission, most of them have originated in the columns of the *Pioneer*. That journal has recently produced a series of articles upon Indian Army reform. The ideas therein promulgated have been seized on by certain ill-informed people at Simla; have been unjustifiably endowed with official inspiration; and have been served up in Bombay and elsewhere as special and private information. For instance, in Saturday's *Pioneer* we have a long paper, giving reasons why the Madras Army should no longer continue to garrison such stations as Saugor and others in the north which properly belong to Bengal, and recommending that the Coast Army should be reduced by the number of troops now required to hold such stations. Hence, it is at once advanced by attentive and enterprising journals elsewhere "that the Commission will probably "recommend," etc. etc., that the armies in Bombay and Madras be reduced accordingly. Our Simla correspondent, whose letter we publish to-day, refers to one or two of these rumours and discusses them for what they are worth, but for our part we should be sorry to endow such items of "gup" with the authority of certain or private information, and prefer to give them to our readers as we receive them. We make these remarks as we think it exceedingly probable that the decisions of the Commission will be announced upon "trustworthy informa-"tion" long before the members themselves have arrived at those decisions.

With regard to the reduction of the Madras—and perhaps Bombay—armies, about which our Bengal friends are becoming so certain, it may be as well to remind them that after all has been said about the inferior character and physique of the Coast troops, it remains a fact that these troops have never yet failed to give satisfaction, or to answer the calls that have been made upon them since the days that they crossed bayonets with the French in the Southern Presidency and during the capture of Bourbon down to 1857, when they were employed in suppressing their mutinous brethren of Bengal, in whom we are now asked to put our whole trust. The only portion of the Madras Army which has had a chance afforded to it of showing in recent times of what stuff the men are made, are the Sappers and Miners, and we would ask, is there a corps in the whole Bengal Army that can show a roll of services even approaching to that of which the Madras Sapper can boast? Yet there is no difference between him and the ordinary Madras sepoy, except that the former has had frequent opportunity of proving himself, and the latter—in recent years at least—has not. In Afghanistan the other day we heard of Bengal sepoys deserting in the face of the enemy in hundreds, and of soldiers firing off their rifles in order to give notice to the enemy of the approach of our troops. These are crimes which have never been laid to the score of a Madras regiment. We sincerely trust that Government will be cautious about listening to proposals for the reduction of the only thoroughly trustworthy army in India, and an army whose regiments carry on their colors such names as Seringapatam, Assaye, and Argaum. We will admit that without a sufficient number of European officers to lead him, the Coast sepoy is not thoroughly to be depended upon; but does not the same remark apply to Bengal troops? It is not so very long ago since Sir Neville Chamberlain—an officer who had just vacated the command of the Punjaub Frontier Force—the crack troops *par excellence* of the Northern armies—addressed the Madras Army to the effect that he had seen the native soldier all over India, in garrison and in the field, and he had come to the conclusion that the sepoy everywhere is pretty much as his officer makes him. This is the opinion of a real soldier, and not of a Simla official. The Commission is asked to say after careful consideration whether India can be garrisoned with due regard to safety with a less number of troops than

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA REGATTA.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

At the Poona Regatta tod-ay Poona won the Challenge Fours by 1 length.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 1.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has gone to Warsaw and Livadia.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAZAREFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 1.

The news of General Lazareff's death is confirmed. He died at Tschat. The Turcomans on the Persian side of the Attreck have attacked the Russian line of communication.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
½ per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	51 5-16
Oriental Bank shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1st SEPT. 8-30 A. M.

French Mail steamer Tigre, from Suez, arrived.

GALLE, 1st SEPT. 9-30 A. M.

French Mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered	54 96	63 25	66 22
31 Sunday	0 34	.....	.....
Sept. 1 Monday	..... 0 20		0 00
Total	55 30	63 45	66 22
Fall up to 1st Sep. 1878	88 69	96 30	94 7
Do. to 1st Sep. 1877	53 56	43 95	51 18

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH AUGUST.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew :—

BARODA.	In. Cts.	VIRAMGAM.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 59	Previously registered	26 22
August 27	0 10	August 27	0 71
,, 28	0 20	,, 28	0 14
,, 29	0 33	,, 29	0 14
Total	32 22	Total	27 8
SABARMATI.		WADHWAN.	
Previously registered	28 25	Previously registered	13 95
August 27	0 29	August 27	0 15
,, 28	0 16	,, 28	0 0
,, 29	0 10	,, 29	0 0
Total	28 79	Total	14 18
KHARAGHODA.			
Previously registered			12 22
August 27			0 7
,, 28			0 0
,, 29			0 0
Total			12 29

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE

FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. G. Barnett :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to 6 P.M. on the week ending Friday 22ndAug. 1879.	Quantity fallen up to 6 P.M. on the week ending Friday, 29th Aug. 1879.	Total.
	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cts.
Tullegaon	1 65	1 70	3 35
Dhond	11 11	1 19	12 30
Barsi Road	12 66	1 66	14 32
Nimbora	13 63	1 14	14 77
Nasik	24 40	0 43½	24 83½
Jungaon	37 39	0 60	37 99
Wardah	2 12	0 0	2 12
Sholapur	37 4	1 88	38 92
Sheagaon	19 30	0 80	20 10

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 1.

CANNANORE, 4-20p. m.—Weather rainy ; wind N. W. Fall of rain 70 cents.

KARWAR, 5-5 p. m.—Weather wet and squally ; wind N. W. 6 to 8 ; thermometer 79·2 ; barometer 29·830. Fall of rain 2 inches 87 cents.

MANGALORE 5-5 p. m.—Weather rainy ; wind N.W., S.W. Fell of rain 2 inches 61 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-43 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wind strong westerly ; thermometer 92 ; barometer 29 78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind W.N.W.W erriable ; thermometer 77. Fall of rain 2 inches 76 cents.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 27.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Wet bulb.	Wind. Percentage of saturation.	Wind. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.
Jacobabad	29·633	+013	98·3	+05	82·6	54	−12	S E	4	3	...
Kurrachee	29·657	−020	85·0	+3 0	78·9	76	−7	S W	14	8	...
Deesa	29·754	P	78·7	P	77·7	95	P	S W	P	10	8·48
Rajkot	29·715	+009	84·1	+1·5	76·1	68	−5	S W	16	8	0·46
Surat	29·741	+018	81·6	+3·1	78·3	87	−6	S W	P	10	0·50
Malegaon	29·735	+039	82·5	+3·5	79·4	64	−8	N E	9	3	...
Poona	29·809	+015	76·8	+1·0	70·8	74	−4	W S W	13	10	0·63
Sholapore	29·826	+016	78·3	+2·5	71·8	72	−8	W S W	8	8	0·69
Bombay	29·788	+008	81·0	+0·5	78·0	87	−2	S S W	13	9	0·18
Goa	29·841	−002	78·5	0	75·5	91	+2	Calm	5	7	0·31
Akola	29·747	+023	82·1	+5·0	75·1	71	−16	Calm	6	8	0·62
Amraoti	29·754	+055	78·7	+0·5	75·0	83	−5	S W	2	7	0·05
Belgaum	29·881	+038	70·4	+0·5	68·6	92	−2	W	6	7	0·21

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.
Kurrachee—Thunder and lightning at distance.
Deesa—Overcast with rain ; continuous rain.
Rajkot—Passing temporary showers.
Surat—Overcast with rain ; moist and muggy.
Malegaon—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Sholapore—Moist and muggy.
Bombay—Passing showers during day.
Goa—Sultry.
Akola—Overcast ; moist and muggy.
Amraoti—Passing temporary showers.
Belgaum—Passing temporary showers ; passing showers during day.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·663
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air read at 6 p.m.	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.	75·9
General Direction of Wind	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.	378
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during the month	22·36
" " year who are "	56·39

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d to 25-32d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7d to 29-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	" 1s. 7d to 29-32d.	"
Documen s, 3 "	" 1s. 8 1-32d.	"
France 3 "	" 2-11½	"

HER MAJESTY the Queen and Empress of India has approved of the grant of a personal salute of nine guns to Jam Mir Khan of Lus Beyla.

THE following laws relating to India have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State :—Bill to repeal certain sections of Bengal, Act IV. of 1866, and to provide for the levy of fees upon certain passenger boats and steam ferries. Bill (Bengal) to consolidate and amend the law relating to jute warehouses and Fire Brigades. Bill (Bombay) to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing places in the Port of Kurrachee. Act No. VII. of 1879, an Act to provide for the temporary appointment in the Punjab of an additional Financial Commissioner.

FROM Turkish Arabia it is reported that the dam on the Euphrates near Ezra's tomb has finally collapsed and it is not intended to repair it. This and the debris of the old dam will probably increase the obstruction in the river ; but orders have been given to clear a channel for navigation.

WE publish elsewhere a translation from the *Pekin Gazette* of a memorial from the Governor-General Tso Tsung-t'ang, regarding the proposed fate of the unfortunate children and grandchildren of the late Yakub Beg, quondam ruler of Kashgar. It is ordered that his three sons and Beg Kuli's son be delivered into the hands of the Imperial Household to be made eunuchs of and be sent to the Amur region to be given as slaves to the soldiery there. Three of them are still under ten years of age and will be confined in prison until they reach eleven.

THE cholera epidemic in Japan has been terribly destructive in its effects. According to the *Overland China Mail*, there were in Osaka, between the 4th and 16th July, 1,528 deaths. This makes the total deaths since 22nd May 4,643, out of 6,013 attacked, being 77 per cent. The number of cholera cases throughout the country from the first appearance of the disease up to the 22nd July, was 28,362, of whom 16,199 have died, or at the rate of 57·12 per cent.

GENERAL GRANT, while in the country of the Mikado, visited the Imperial Military College. The General wrote of the Japanese cadets in the following terms :—" I have to-day had the satisfaction of inspecting the Japanese Military College and of witnessing the evolutions performed by the cavalry and infantry cadets. Their progress appears to me to be remarkable, and from what I have myself seen I have come to the conclusion that this College holds a high position amongst the military colleges of the world."

WE see from a Yokohama paper that a Japanese prince, the son of His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Arisugawa, is to undergo training for a naval career on board H. M. S. Iron Duke.

THE Colombo papers announce that Sir Richard Cayley has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

AT a General Court-Martial, at Bareilly on the 11th day of August, Private John Ackerman, of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, was found guilty of insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bareilly, on the 22nd of July, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Daniel Hayes, of the same battalion, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years, three years to be served in India.

THE Chinese have of late years been adding largely to the number and greatly improving the class of their war vessels, but nevertheless the *North China Herald* does not entertain a very high opinion of the efficiency of their Navy. He writes :—" There are lots of ships, and we will assume that they are well found in guns and munitions of war. But in many of them, notably those belonging to this province (Shanghai), there is no security for the efficiency of the commanders—rather a security the other way. The grounds of the several appointments are, we believe, the simplest possible capable of being accurately represented in figures. We have made enquiries about the commissariat arrangements. None exist. We have asked about aid to the wounded, for if men-of-war are worth anything they must be supposed to go occasionally into action, in which case the crews cannot escape casualties. There is no provision of the kind. A man killed on the spot will no doubt be thrown overboard, and this, too, will be the fate of those who through neglect bleed to death. . . . In China there is an immense amount of raw material for both military and naval services. Soldiers in the rough are to be found wherever there is a well filled military chest and an honest paymaster. The hardy junkmen of the south and east, half pirates and half traders, require in addition a rigid discipline, and a commander of proved ability and courage to enforce it, in order to become model sailors. The naval difficulty of to-day in this Empire, and one that promises to be the difficulty far into the future, lies in the imbecility of the system displaying itself in many ways ; but especially in the impossibility of inspiring crews with a belief in either the honesty or the ability of their superior officers."

THERE is at present a complete rupture of friendly relations between China and Japan in consequence of the action of the latter in the matter of the Lin Kin Islands.

THE *Ceylon Times* understands that Mr. Morphew, manager of the Oriental Bank, Ceylon, contemplates proceeding to London for three months. The Ceylon paper ventures to hope that his visit to his brief Civilian's will be, may result advantageously to the public.

SPECULATION is rife as to the possible successor to Mr. James Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta, when that gentleman retires. The *Indian Daily News* says :—There are several entries for the Collector's Stakes, but not much betting on the event. Three starters are named, the most likely being Mr. Civilian's young colt Omed-war ; Mr. Uncovenanted's horse Salt Golah ; and Mr. Bengal's nominee Protab Chunder. The running will probably be close, but something will depend on accidents before the day of the race. It is expected, however, that the stakes will be somewhat reduced in value, owing to the economic epidemic now prevalent. They will probably begin at Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,000 on approved service.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, discussing the suggestion of the *Indian Daily News* that the British Government should buy back for a crore of rupees the province of Kashmir, which was sold to Rajah Golab Singh for 75 lakhs, puts the following " parallel case" :—" A great many Brahmins in Bengal find it very hard to get married, because the fathers demand a very heavy price for their daughters, and it is not always within the means of a poor Brahmin to pay for a bride. We shall put down Rs. 500 as the average price of a Brahmin girl in Bengal. Now further, suppose the father sells his daughter for such a price to her would-be husband. The man takes away his wife, who lives with him 30 years. The father now wants his daughter back for very particular reasons of his own. Suppose also that the particular reason is nothing more than that he suspects that his daughter is ill-treated ; he only hears rumours, the daughter having never complained of any ill treatment. Would he be justified in bringing back his daughter, without the permission of her husband, by placing in his hand Rs. 700 ?"

THE great Dhumbul Bridge on the Sindia State Railway, it is expected, will be completed by the beginning of next rains.

THAT most go-ahead of Native States, Jeypore, has started a billiard club. The recently established local newspaper, the *Jeypore Gazette*, states that H. H. Maharajah Pertab Sing Bahadur, C.S.I., of Jodhpore, has paid Rs. 249 to the Club Fund. The young prince is a great lover of sports, and a very good hand at billiards.

THE Lahore paper states, " on authority which we make use of now because we have found it so trustworthy in time past," that the officers of the Herat Regiments at Kabul had a long interview with the Amir, at which they argued that the " *Kafirs*" were victorious because they were opposed only by Shere Ali's raw levies, and that the upshot of the war might have been very different if the seasoned veterans at Herat had been sent to the front. This is the story which has been circulating in every lane and bazaar in the town of Kabul, and which will soon be established throughout the semi-insurgent provinces into which Yakub intends to march shortly ; but our contemporary thinks that " no doubt the heroes from Herat will see things in a different light when they become as accustomed to the '*Kafir*' countenance as the Kabul people are already."

GROSS abuse of their position by Chinese officials seems to be as common as ever. A recent decree in the *Peking Gazette* shows that last year, during the famine, a special mission, with two high officers, Ngen Ch'eng and Tung 'Hua at its head, was sent to investigate a case of some importance in Szechuan. Travelling through Shansi and Shensi they seem, in spite of the afflicted state of these provinces, to have levied in no stinted measure heavy exactions for the maintenance of themselves and their numerous retinue. Yen Ching-Ming, the officer who controlled the famine relief measures in those parts, has come forward to their succour, and to prove the accuracy of his statements hands in lists of accounts. The Emperor of course inveighs strongly against such heartless conduct, and says, truly enough, that the offence is much aggravated by the circumstances of the case. Both of the accused officials are handed over for punishment in the stereotyped fashion and language. As a Shanghai paper remarks it is not an encouraging fact,—this one that comes to us through the highest Chinese official organ, that at the very time the English public were subscribing liberally to relieve an afflicted people these same people were being preyed upon by their own most trusted officials. Still, it is a satisfaction that their conduct has not passed unnoticed.

WHEN the last Japan mail left there was lying at Yokohama the Swedish steamer A. E. Nordenskjold, which is on her way to the Arctic seas in search of the explorer whose name she bears. She left Malmo, Sweden, on the 13th May, and on her way touched at Malta, Port Said, and Singapore ; had the tail end of a typhoon to the south of the island of Formosa, but nothing in the shape of casualty occurred up to the present time. The steamer is provisioned for two years, and has coal enough for two months yet. By sail and steam she can make ten knots and sail alone eight and a half. She is a composite vessel, with special fittings to prevent damage in case of being frozen-up. There are seventeen hands, all told, including two scientific gentlemen, viz, Baron von Dankelman, astronomer, and Professor A. Grigorieff, delegate of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and all are well. Amongst the fittings of the vessel are a full supply of scientific instruments. The expedition was inaugurated in January last by Mr. Libiriakoff von Irkutsk, and his intended to bring home Professor Nordenskjold as soon as possible. The steamer was to leave Yokohama on the 31st August, and would probably reach Behring's Strait, in about a fortnight. Thence she would proceed through the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the river Lena, where by latest accounts the Swedish expedition was ice bound.

THE discovery has been made that a flaw exists in the left arm of Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Queen, which stands in the Central-hall Houses of Parliament, Melbourne. It was not discovered until the statue had been moved from the National Gallery into the strong light of the position it now occupies. On the authority of the Commissioner of Public Works, the *Argus* states that the flaw does not lessen the value of the statue, which cost £3,000, nor can it be said to be very conspicuous, but, nevertheless, the discovery is an unpleasant one.

AN ample and generous tribute to the liberal commercial policy of Great Britain is paid by a German resident at Singapore, in a letter contributed to the *Cologne Gazette*. He is lamenting that Germany is so remiss in founding colonies beyond the ocean, and he points to the very different policy of England, the United States, and other naval Powers, including even Italy, as likely to lead ere long to South Africa and South America, as well as the Indian Ocean, being wholly served by these nations, to the prejudice of Germany. Indeed, he adds, German commerce would be in a sad plight but for the "liberal and hospitable flag of Great Britain," which, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, "supported and assisted the spread of German commerce and the sale of German industrial products on the same footing with its own." It is, he says, possible that, but for the "extreme liberality of England's economical principles," the political chart of the world would bear a different aspect now from what it does. Nevertheless it is but becoming and fair that German commerce should recognise without reserve the merit which England has gained by its magnanimity, and should record the gratitude which such conduct deserves. The depreciators of English policy and practice, who are nowhere so busy as among ill-conditioned and cross-grained Englishmen themselves, may be advised to take a lesson from the complimentary language we have quoted, and to note how our example makes free trade principles carry their own vindication in the eyes of all foreigners educated up to the point of understanding them. The Singapore German, in fact, supplies by his comment the true explanation of the slow progress made by Germany in colonising. No nation wedded to a protective policy can ever succeed as a coloniser, for that policy means restriction, and what a growing community wants is expansion. The United States are sufficient for themselves, and therefore do not need colonies. If they had such beyond the sea they would have to open the ports to all and sundry if they wanted the colonies to breathe and grow. Germany, swathed in protectionist ligatures, emulates the vicious fiscal policy of the Great Republic without the natural resources which in her case neutralise most of the mischief.

TITLES of any and every sort, but especially those which are hereditary or official, are still so highly prized in Germany and Austria, that to be totally forlorn of a predicate would be one of the heaviest afflictions that could befall a respectable subject of the Hohenzollern or the Hapsburg. The customs of both countries, however, provide against the infliction of this paramount tribulation upon any adult, no matter of what social class ; for, if a man have even no profession or occupation, he may style himself and be designated in official communications made to him by the authorities as "Mr. Income Possessor" or "Mr. Private Person." A marriage announcement we subjoin in translation from the advertising columns of the official Vienna journal illustrates somewhat comically the intensity of the title-worship that obtains at the present day, in Central Europe :" Camillo Heinrich Realm Prince of Starhensberg, Count of Schaumburg and Waxenheim, Imperial Royal Chamberlain, Colonel Hereditary Territorial Marshal in the Upper and Lower Austrias, Hereditary Member of the Austrian House of Peers, Imperial Royal Lieutenant on the Retired List ; and Sophie, Realm Princess of Starhensberg, born Realm-Countess of Sickingen-Hohenburg, Lady of the Palace to her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, hereby make due announcement of the proximate wedding of their daughter Marie Realm-Countess of Starhensberg with the Highly-born Realm-Count Conrad Ungnad of Weissenwolff, Baron of Sonneck and Enseck, Honorary Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John, Colonel-Hereditary-Territorial-Court-Master in Austria above the Enns, Lord of Mighty-Born Lady Hedwing, Realm-Countess Ungnad of Weissenwolff, born Realm Countess Krasicka, Lady of the Star-Cross Order, and of her late consort Realm-Count Guidobald Ungned of Weissenwolff." This is a genuine document. As the talented professors of thimble-rig and the three card trick are wont to ejaculate for the encouragement of their alumni, " There is no deception !"

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. B. PEILE, C.S.

The following letter has been forwarded to Mr. Peile, from the students of the Rajkumar College, in Kathiawar :—

To J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—The Rajkumar College in Kathiawar was so fortunate as to be under your supervision for many years after it was established, both when you were Director of Public Instruction, and when, subsequently you came to this province as Political Agent, and evinced the warmest interest officially and privately in our education and in our progress and happiness.

You placed many of us under lasting obligations, and you manifested a most friendly interest in the welfare of those of us, who, as years passed, completed a course of study and succeeded to the Government of our territories.

It is our hearty wish that your memory should be perpetuated amongst us ; and, although no tangible sid to collection is needed by us, to whom your name has become endeared, still it is fitting that in future generations a great benefactor should be held in remembrance ; and we therefore wish to place, with your permission, a suitable portrait of yourself in the College Hall.

Should you be pleased to accede to our request, Mr. Macnaghten (the Principal), who has kindly consented to carry out on our behalf all the necessary arrangements, will place himself in communication with you. Trusting that we shall receive a favourable reply, we are, &c.

Bahadur Khanjee,	Takhatsingjee.
Thakore Shree Waghjee.	Jaswatsingjee.
Rawjee.	Bhagwatsinhjee.
Dajee Raj.	Vakhatsingjee Walla.
Ghajeefurkhan.	Amrawala of Bilkha.

Kathiawar, August, 1879.

INDIAN ELEPHANTS IN AFRICA.—There has been much talk recently with reference to the utilization of the Indian elephant in Africa, and, as an experiment, the King of the Belgians went to the expense of getting two males and two females brought from the Government of Bombay. These, with six mahouts and a sergeant, were shipped in the Chinsura, and after a voyage of 23 days reached the African coast at Mozambique on May 29. M. Vanden Heuvel, one of the Belgian explorers, describes the disembarcation in a letter to the Committee of the International African Association. Msasani Bay is a little to the north-west of Dar-es-Salam, and the animals were landed on the 31st. Between the point of the bay, on which the Chinsura could approach was 200 yards off, and that was covered with thick jungle. The nearest favourable point was 800 yards off, and it was resolved to attempt to make the elephants swim this distance. On a foremast a system of pulleys had been rigged up, which served for raising the elephants from the hold, moving them to the side of the ship, and allowing them to descend into the sea—an operation both difficult and dangerous. The first elephant to be disembarked was surrounded with ropes to which clung two mahouts. They passed it under the body in sort of belly-band made of blankets and a strong double cable the extremities of which were attached to a strong double hook. The animal thus tied up formed a huge ball, which was raised from the hold to a height of 15ft or 16ft. above the bridge, swung round to 30ft. from the side of the ship, and then allowed to descend into the sea. At the moment of immersion, the mahouts, clinging to the back of the animal, cut the ropes around the elephant, which thus found itself at liberty in the water. The operation now became particularly interesting. Almost torpid by a month's sojourn at the bottom of the hold, surprised at finding itself suddenly plunged into the water, the poor elephant, quite confused, did not understand the orders of the mahouts, and, not knowing where to turn, remained motionless. The mahouts roused it up with their pikes, while it was forced to turn from the ship by means of a rope attached to a boat. The poor animal turned twice to the ship as if seeking for its companions from which it had been so suddenly separated. At last, after some effort, they succeeded in getting it away from the ship ; the sight of the shore seemed to put life into it. It immediately began to swim towards the coast with raised trunk, and leaving behind it a broad wake. It rapidly covered the 800 yards, and on reaching *terra firma* began to run about joyously, to the great astonishment of the natives who watched the first tame elephant tread the soil of Zanzibar. The other seven disembarked next day, the whole in the meantime being able to approach to within about 100 yards of the coast.—*Times.*

A RAJA SUMMONED FOR DEBT.—A trial is proceeding in the Alipore Subordinate Judge's Court in which Messrs. Jellicoe and Co., jewellers, of Calcutta, seek to recover from Raja Indrochunder Singh, a member of the wealthy Pikepara family, the sum of Rs. 6,500, being the value of an emerald ring which he had purchased from the plaintiffs, and which he subsequently returned to them on the ground that the article was not worth the sum it was represented to be worth.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

ELEVEN vs. TWENTY-TWO.

THIS match came off on the *maidan* on Sunday last. The captain of the Eleven won the toss and sent in B. H. Reporter and B. B. Baria, their stereotyped first pair of batsmen, to bat, against whom were antagonized C. D. Majoo (fast round-arm) and C. M. Master (slow underhand). A very bad beginning was made, as Reporter hit his wicket at the second ball, and thus made room for D. S. Dhurwar at 0. But misfortunes never come single, and at 8 that really good cricketer Dharwar was splendidly caught by C. D. Majoo off his own bowling. S. Bezonjee took the vacant place, and though the pair played well, runs came very slowly, as it was very difficult to obtain runs in a field of 22. At 25 Baria was caught by D. S. Mehta off C. D. Majoo, when he had contributed 10. The vacancy was filled by D. P. Bansjee, but he immediately lost the company of S. Bezonjee, when 2 only were added to the score, H. for 27. A. C. Major then joined Bansjee, and the pair, by good cricket, carried the score to 50, when Bansjee was caught by N. M. Tata off P. C. Major. B. Bhimjeebhoy was Major's next *vis-a-vis*, and they added 13 to the total, when Major retired in favour of P. J. Master. The retiring batsman had played a good innings for 20, Bhimjeebhoy and P. J. made the longest stand of the day. From 63 the former by very steady play and the latter by hard hitting carried the score to 121, when B. Bhimjeebhoy was unfortunately run out to the great relief of the twenty-two. 5 runs more, and P. J., the hero of the day, missed a shooter of M. Framjee that turned his off-stump topsy turvy. He had made 36 runs, a by no means easy task under the circumstances. B. Bhikajee and A. R. Libuwalla then carried the total to 148, when the former was beautifully caught by N. Dharuchs. J. Kapadia was absent on account of sickness, and the innings closed at 4 p. m. for a total of 148. After the customary interval the twenty-two commenced their innings. The bowling was entrusted to D. E. Dharwar (round arm) and B. Bhikajee (under hand). Encouraged by very good fielding they bowled with remarkable success, and in one hour and a half disposed of the whole twenty-two for a score of 52 runs. The highest scores made were—11 by R. B. Mowjee (not out) and 6 by C. J. Mody. They were obliged to follow on with 96 runs to the bad, and when the stumps were drawn for the day they managed to get 27 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, the chief contributor being their captain, C. M. Master, with a score of 11. Thus the Eleven, by the result of the first innings, won the match by 69 runs. The following are the full scores of the Eleven.

ELEVEN—1ST INNINGS.

B. H. Reporter, hit wicket, b C. M. Master	0
B. B. Baria, c D. S. Mehta, b C. D. Majoo	10
D. E. Dharwar, c and b C. D. Majoo	6
S. Bezonjee, b C. D. Majoo	32
A. C. Major, c C. M. Master, b C. D. Majoo	20
D. P. Bansji, c N. M. Tata, b P. C. Major	13
B. Bhimjibhoy, run out	18
P. J. Master, b M. Framji	36
B. Bhikaji, c and b N. Bharucha	9
A. R. Libuwalla, not out	4
R. J. Kapadia, absent	0
Byes	8
Leg-byes	3
Wide-balls	2
No-ball	1
Total	148

TWENTY-TWO—1ST INNINGS.

Names.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
D. E. Dharwar	18·2	8	20	10
B. Bhikaji	19	6	23	9

D. E. Dharwar bowled one wide.

2ND INNINGS.

A. C. Major	4	0	17	2
B. Bhimjeebhoy	4	1	10	3

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

(*Sydney Morning Herald.*)

THE following is a list of Foreign and Colonial Commissioners, so far as information has been received up to the present date :—France : Post Captain Mathieu. Commissioners appointed by the French Government to make inquiries on special subject : M. M. Aude, Bourdil, Olive, De Savignon, Menard, Soudry, Lumoiski. Germany : Doctor Ruleaux. Austria : Herr Victor Scheerger. Belgium : Monsieur Adam de Schelle. Italy has no official representative so far, but Messrs. de Groot and Cicoly represent Dutch and Swiss exhibitors respectively as commercial agents. For the United States the Commission has as yet not been named. Mr. Haruo Sakata represents Japan, and brings with him his two secretaries, Messrs. Murakami and Watanabe. The Executive Commissioner is also unofficially, that the Right Hon. Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B., is to represent Great Britain and Ireland. Victoria is represented by the Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M. G. ; South Australia, by Mr. Davenport ; Tasmania, by Mr. P. A. Jennings, C.M.G. ; Queensland, by Mr. Gresley Lukin ; New Zealand, by Dr. Hector, C.M.G. ; Fiji, by Mr. E. Vickery ; Straits Settlements, by Major Clementi ; Ceylon, by Dr. Bennett ; and New Caledonia by M. Jules Joubert. Of these the Belgian and Japanese Commissions and M. de Groot have arrived, and M. Bourdil, of Captain Mathieu's staff. The Executive Commissioner presented these gentlemen on Tuesday last to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, President of this Commission, and afterwards to the Premier.

Dr. Bennett, Commissioner for Ceylon, has received a letter from his Government, giving the names of the Commission appointed by his Excellency the Governor as Commissioners in Ceylon. They are—the Hon. R. C. Sanders, M.L.C., Government Agent, Western Province ; the Hon. Colonel Eyre, R.E., M.L.C., Surveyor-General ; Charles Bruce, Esq., Director of Public Instruction ; and F. Mackwood, Esq.

A communication has likewise been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce enclosing a bill of lading for 10 packages containing exhibits, which have arrived, and also forwarding all particulars with reference to the contents.

Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M. B., Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras, also writes, stating that he has been directed by the Government of Madras, to prepare and forward a collection of South Indian commercial products. The collection will consist of specimens of coffee, tea, spices, rice, tobacco, cheroots, oils, cinchona, jalap, dyes, fibres, matting, &c. Dr. Bidie points out that a long table (42 feet long by 3 wide) will be required to support the show cases for the exhibition of these articles. He further mentions that the collection is being made entirely at the expense of the Madras Government, and that owing to the late date at which our programme was received, considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting the articles together in time, but that every effort will be made to send them by the 1st of September. A collection of Morradabad wares of Indian work, Benares engraved wares of brass, with a full description of each article, is transmitted from Calcutta.

The arrival of the Commissioners from Japan and Belgium, and of gentlemen appearing as representatives of exhibitors in France, Holland, and Italy, enables a more just opinion to be formed of the accommodation required for the display of their goods than the estimates forwarded by the London Commissioners ; and when the Rhine arrives with Captain Mathieu, Commissaire-General for France, there will be sufficient information to go upon as the extra space to be covered. It appears, from the scrutiny made of the European exhibits, that most of them are to be placed in the main building, and that unless Germany send machinery and implements, the British, American, and Australasian sections will be the principal exhibitors. By economising space and placing the exhibits in such a way as to leave their room for passage, it is thought that another building of the character of the present machinery halls might be found sufficient annex for the unauthorised excess of exhibits, which are principally British. When Captain Mathieu arrives it can also be ascertained if it will be necessary to erect a separate building on the plan proposed in his letter for the French fine art exhibits.

The Thirty Argos is expected early in August, with Mr John Fraser, a member of our London Commission, as a passenger, and also Mr. Dilmore, one of the cataloguing staff who will have drawings and photographs of the new show cases, and particulars of the proposed mode of allotment. The main and basement floors will be finished immediately, excepting the space under the dome and brick towers, and it will therefore be possible for the Commission to commence the decoration and placing of show cases and the erecting of such petitions as may be requisite a month before the time originally announced for opening. This will assist very materially in enabling the Commission to have the time of opening as originally notified in the official programme adhered to as nearly as possible. Two of the most striking constructions in the interior—the pedestal for the Queen's statue and the gallery for the orchestra—have received the approval of the Government.

A large contribution to the ethnological collections has been brought up from the Islands by the Wolverene, and the thanks of the Commissioners are due to the Commodore and officers who assisted, in the most cordial manner, in carrying out their wishes. Western Australia is also sending a contribution to the ethnological collection, which will render it a complete display, and will very much enhance its interest.

The following extra buildings are to be erected in the Outer Domain :—Messrs. Compagnoni and Co., ladies' refreshment rooms ; Messrs. Cripps and Co., general restaurant ; Messrs. Skenard and Co., Oriental Bazaar ; Messrs. Drysdale and Roberts, machinery hall ; Mr. Coghlan, the diamond drill ; the British and Foreign Bible Society ; Messrs. Schweppe and Co., a building for the sale of mineral waters, &c., erected as an exhibit by the Sherwood Tile Company, Parramatta ; Mr. F. Salisbury, a dairy ; Messrs. Kyndon and Co., pavilion for the sale of colonial wine and beer ; Mr. Arviel Berg, Swedish cafe ; Mr. John Howell, confectionery and fruit ; Messrs. Gardiner, American Cottage ; Mr. Emerson, Oyster Pavilion ; Mr. Kopff, German Pavilion ; Mr. Wolvington, Pop-corn ; Mr. Cotton, Live Stock Refreshment Building ; Mr. Rosenthal, Austrian Conditorei ; Messrs. Agnew and Co., and Messrs. T. Lezza and Co., from Victoria, are also allowed space. A concert-room cottage will likewise be erected on the grounds.

POLICE REVELATIONS.—A respectable European, believed to be a broker, entered the Calcutta police compound last Wednesday morning, demanded the name of the European officer who, about an hour before, had driven the police-break, and complained of his coachman having been horsewhipped by him without cause or provocation. The officer in question pointed out, and an animated conversation took place between the two, which resulted in the coachman being directed by his master to apply for a summons against his European *confrere* for assault. The man accordingly attended the Police Court for the purpose, but was met at the precincts of the Chief Magistrate's Court by the accused, who preferred his case being heard by a Junior Magistrate. A brother constable was called in to act as such, the *pros* and *cons* were heard by him, and the accused, having been adjudged guilty, was fined Rs. 5, which amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The parties then left court. No record of these proceedings seems, however, to have been kept.—*Statesman.*

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in curing Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes ; no sooner has the patient inhaled the smoke of the same than suffocation disappeared. Mr. L. does no longer fear the return of such an attack, knowing how he can be relieved of it from its first symptoms."

THE CHINESE IN TURKESTAN.

THE following extract from the *Peking Gazette* shows what became of the relatives of "the Andijani rebel," Yakub Beg, after his death :—

"June 26th.—(1) A memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang, Imperial Commissioner and Administrator in Chief in Turkestan, &c., &c., reporting the trial of the sons

taste for literature which helped to gain for him the friendship of no less illustrious a writer than Charles Dickens. Dickens showed his confidence in Fechter by entrusting him with the work of revising and of producing the drama which, under the title of *L'Abîme*, was played with a certain success—though not with a success worthy of Dickens's reputation—at the Vaudeville Theatre; and the regard with which he had inspired Dickens may be accepted as sufficient proof of his personal merits, which were indeed remarkable.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

BY A MILITARY OFFICER.

'An army,' says Louke, 'is a collection of armed men bound to obey one man.' This connecting link cannot exist without discipline, and of military discipline various kinds have been known. The methods employed have in all cases ranged between two extremes; at one end has been the fear of punishment, at the other the stimulus of reward. Where the first has principally obtained, numerous penalties for giving effect to it have been included with in the military code. In some cases commanders have been content with such physical tortures as they could themselves devise and inflict; in others they have availed themselves of the punishments provided by the civil law. Soldiers have been kept to their duty by the bastinado and stick; they have been compelled to run the gauntlet between lines of their comrades, and have died under their blows. They have been hanged, drawn, and quartered, sometimes disembowelled alive; have been branded on the cheek or tongue, maimed or mutilated, and deprived of their limbs. Where many were in fault, and to punish all would have seriously diminished numerical strength, every tenth man has been shot, or the dice-box rattled upon a drum-head under the gallows-tree has decided who should die. In other cases the men themselves have acted as the executioners of their fellows, and with many, refined and ingenious processes have wreaked vengeance upon recalcitrants. The strappado, the picket, tying neck and heels, were methods of inflicting exquisite pain, which would have been highly esteemed by the familiars of the Holy Office, or by those whose delight is to torture their fellow-man. Last of all, soldiers have been sent to gaol or the galleys, to herd with felons and miscreants of the deepest dye, to tug at the oar, to languish in chains, or end their days expatriated on a distant and pestilential soil. On the other hand, although it has never been possible absolutely to forego the power to punish, the same or still greater results have been attained by appealing to the different affections of which human nature is susceptible. The promise of promotion in this world, of Paradise in the next, the influences of patriotism panting for freedom, of religious enthusiasm aglow with proselytising fervour, of loyal devotion to a person or a cause—each and all of these have, when possible, been enlisted by military leaders to perfect the discipline of their armies, and secure the unhesitating submission of their men. Mahomet did more to stir the pulses of his fanatical followers by the hope of future recompense than by the sword or the Koran. Napoleon sought equally to establish a high standard of emulation and honour among his soldiers, to incite them to the greatest efforts, by a ready appreciation of their services, accompanied by liberal rewards.

With us in England the tendency has been too uniformly towards a discipline of repression. Our soldiers have never been coaxed by praise to deeds of valour or duty. They have been coerced rather than persuaded; driven rather than led into good behaviour. Those who have governed them have had their hands tied, and been usually unable to put in requisition the higher motives and incentives which others have so successfully employed. Napoleon, no bad judge of what they had already done, recognised this when he declared that under his system British soldiers would have been capable of anything in the world. 'What might not be hoped from the English army,' he cries, 'if each who bore it had the chance of becoming a general some day!' But such aspirations even now are seldom if ever likely to be fulfilled; in those days they would have been deemed too wildly impossible to be seriously entertained. There was no certain distinction then for those who behaved well, but there was a short and sharp reckoning for all who behaved ill. The details of the penalties inflicted not fifty years ago for military misconduct are almost too sickening to print. It is on record that for even trifling offences men were brought to the halberds and flogged within an inch of their lives. The lashes were counted by hundreds. Sometimes, to prolong the agony, they were given in instalments, or with long intervals between the strokes. The cats employed were terrible instruments, their tails pickled in brine and wielded by stalwart lads who were themselves punished if they failed to lay on. The bystanders, when novices, often fainted at the sight; the whole parade shuddered; the culprit rent the air with his shrieks, and yet every appeal would be made in vain to the colonel's adamantine heart. It may be urged that in those times our army was composed of the very worst materials; that it was recruited from the lowest classes; that gaols were emptied and a modified form of conscription put in force to fill its ranks, which contained in consequence felons, vagrants, paupers, and vagabonds of every hue. No doubt, as was shown in the Peninsula, regiments thus constituted committed serious excess s. Wellington himself, who knew full well their fighting value, had too frequently to stigmatise their rank misconduct in the most scathing language he had at command. 'Discipline,' he declared after Burgos, 'had deteriorated in a greater degree than he had ever witnessed or read of in any army.' There was constant work for a provost-marshal and nineteen assistants. The military courts were perpetually busy. Yet even then there were regiments, the elements of which had originally been precisely the same, which, in the face of temptation, maintained their orderliness without any severely repressive measures. They had been differently handled. They had at their head men of spirit and determination, who, while they would not suffer the slightest dereliction of duty, were yet able to enforce discipline by the sheer strength of their will. There was finesse of their personal authority permeated every rank. They were firm and unyielding, but they were also temperate and humane. They did better than punish for misconduct by strict and impartial justice, by untiring consideration and thoughtfulness, they forged such a close bond of union between themselves, their officers, and their men, that a simple appeal or a hint of disapprobation anticipated and removed all causes for offence.

What was possible under the peculiarly difficult condi ions of those times ought surely to be attainable now. But it is to be feared that the traditions of government by severity rather than concession still too generally obtain. The first impulse of the average military officer is, as it always was, towards condign punishment as the only means by which discipline can be maintained. He will tell you that it is as necessary to punish as it is to drill. The one is no less indispensable for conduct and demeanour than the other is for proficiency in manœuvre. The colonel who is most popular with his captains and subalterns is he who, in the orderly-room, is certain to 'drop heavily on to the men.' This evidence of a harsh and unrelenting spirit has been continuously displayed. It was at the bottom of the resolute opposition which all military officers made, fifty or sixty years ago, to the first crusaders against the 'cat.' When Sir Francis Burdett, Romilly, Hobhouse, and Hume raised their voices in protest, year after year, they were encountered always with the statement that all general officers of standing and experience insisted upon the paramount necessity for the retention of the power to flog. This necessity was, in a measure, disproved by the fact that even when greatly circumscribed, when the doses in which it was administered had been greatly reduced, no evil consequences ensued. We have the experience of the Crimean war, moreover, to show that the 'cat' is not indispensable. Then, in what was, perhaps, the finest army we ever sent into the field, discipline was long maintained with the most sparing employment of the lash. Yet there are many officers, misled by their prejudices, inherited or long held, who still cling to the notion that without corporal punishment an army would fall to pieces in the field. It is they who are bolstering up the Government of to-day in their obstinate refusal to retain what the general feeling of the country, and of the chief military authorities themselves, has condemned. They are too short-sighted to see how far these prejudices lead them. They cannot realise that the mere existence of such a punishment is a disgrace to their noble profession. They bear with complacency, instead of repelling with scorn, the language of those who argue on their side, and who seek to bracket their men with garrotters and other criminals for whom all methods of correction, except flogging, have failed. Still less are they alive to the incontrovertible fact, that so long as this great shadow lies over the service, its tone and general character can never be raised. Decent folk will always shrink from taking the shilling while a chance, however vague and remote, that they may some day be flogged, continues to haunt their brains. This is no mere sentimental expression, no empty figure of speech. It is a sound and solid objection, and cannot be ignored. What Napoleon wrote years ago, when abolishing the lash, is as true now as then: 'Whatever debases a man, he says, causes him to serve unwillingly. What confidence can a man have who is flogged before his comrades? When a soldier has been debased by stripes, he cares little for his own reputation, or the honour of his own country.' This may be exaggerated, and language less applicable to the solid Britton than to the more mercurial Gaul. But the remark of that other eminent Frenchman ought to touch us more nearly, who said, 'You English have a society to prevent cruelty to animals, and yet you flog your soldiers like wild beasts.'

It may, however, be conceded that there is some point in the argument that when flogging is abolished, as it is already practically, although not nominally, some efficient substitute must be found. We must not count upon the proximate advent of a kind of military millennium, in which all soldiers will be virtuous and well-behaved; and pending this much-desired consummation, which is no hopelessly impossible ideal nevertheless, we must strengthen discipline with some other forms of repression. That nothing has as yet been discovered is proof of our lack of inventiveness with regard to military punishments. We are at an absolute standstill in this respect. The treatment for minor offences is much what it was in the time of Marlborough and Wolfe. Confinement to barracks, extra drills, extra duties, continue as of old, although some refinements of cruelty, such as 'bo tling,' the dry-room, and log have entirely disappeared.* In more serious cases, in time of peace, our military rulers are satisfied to imitate and utilise the methods in force under the common criminal law of the land. Yet the conditions of punishment are entirely different. A thief is incarcerated as much to keep him out of harm's way as to subject him to personal discomfort. The soldier, when sent to prison, undoubtedly suffers inconvenience, but his absence inflicts not a tittle upon his better-behaved comrades also. They have not only to perform his duty while he is away, but they must submit to the disgrace of enforced companionship with a gaol-bird when he returns, for a very large percentage of the soldiers now sentenced to imprisonment expiate their offences in the ordinary civil gaols. The military prisons, called into existence specially for them, will not contain more than a detachment, and the great balance are relegated to the jails which contain the common criminals of the country. Although the system in these prisons is generally excellent, and separation of classes of prisoners is insisted upon, there cannot fail to be a certain demoralisation from the implied association. But a still stronger argument is that any kind of imprisonment, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is for the soldier a mistake. Prison discipline, prison regimen, prison rules, cannot fail to tell upon him, and he must be physically inferior when he again becomes a free man. He deteriorates also professionally; he must lose in exactness and knock some of his military character. Other nations have solved this difficulty by the establishment of disciplinary corps. The main idea of these is that, although still military bodies, their discipline is far more rigorous than that of any other body of men. The lengthened deprivation of liberty are added the loss of all those lesser luxuries which soldiers especially value, and the obligation to work constantly and hard, not alone in professional exercises, but at severe manual labour. When an offender is relegated to the disciplinary corps he is replaced in his own regiment by another recruit. Thus the various drawbacks to ordinary relegation to gaol are minimised, the length of sentences may be extended almost indefinitely, so as to give full effect to corrective influences, while the value of the labour performed contributes appreciably to the reduction of the expenses of maintenance. It is difficult to understand why something similar has not been attempted for our army before this. The merits of the system have been repeatedly impressed upon our military authorities, but they persistently refuse to give it a trial. Yet many plausible reasons can be adduced in favour of it, not the weakest of which is that these disciplinary corps or establishments, when properly organised, would provide for the execution of new works in fortresses or the vicinity of garrison towns.

But they might be expected to do much more. Easily constituted anywhere, at home or abroad, and securing always to those committed to them the penalties of hard work, rough fare, and irksome restraint, they might supply the much needed substitute for corporal punishment in the field. All that can be said against them would be that the retribution they inflicted might be somewhat slow, and perhaps remote in its incidence. Example should be more prompt and summary to be sufficiently and immediately deterrent. But would the cat-of-nine-tails, as it has so most recently been admitted red to the army, fulfil these conditions? Flogging may frighten the would-be offender by its unknown horrors, but it would hardly check the hardened ruffian who has once come under the stroke. The fact is that corporal punishment with the regulation army cat, wielded by the weak arm of a drummer-boy, has long since ceased to be a sharp and certain corrective. There are cases on record when soldiers resumed duty within a few hours of a close acquaintance with it. Under these circumstances no very acute precollection can be retained of the pain endured, and the man of evil propensities would hardly be restrained thereby from a repetition of his offence; the area of its deterring influence, moreover, would gradually narrow as its mildness became more generally known. As an effective punishment, therefore, it is really undeserving of the championship it receives. Not so the penalty of death. The infliction of this in extreme cases could not fail to be permanently impressive in its effects. Nor need we regard their terrible alternative with unmixed repugnance. There are certain cases in which capital punishment can be the only effective deterrent. There are capital military crimes. To sack and ravish, to plunder and maltreat the inoffensive, are among these; so are rank insubordination amounting to mutiny, drunkenness on duty, and the neglect as a sentinel when vital issues are at stake, whereby an army is surprised and lives innumerable lost. Flogging is really an insufficient penalty for such criminal offences as these. More terrible example is needed, and this, the death penalty can alone be counted upon to supply.

But while thus advocating various new forms of punishment, I cannot admit that discipline should continue to rely upon them for ever. It is high time that some effort should be made in the other direction: that the stimulus of reward, as I have already said, should be employed to maintain order rather than the fear of pains and penalties. Possibly before this could become a general rule some important changes in the constituent elements of the army would be necessary. A better stamp of men should be encouraged to enlist if we are to look for a higher tone. But as a first step towards inducing them to come forward, it is imperative that they should be made to understand that they will receive fair treatment—above all that they cannot under any circumstances be subjected to the loathsome and debasing punishment of stripes. It is only thus that we can hope to raise the standard of the British army to the level of those old soldiers of Cromwell, who were admitted by all European critics to be the finest troops in the world. 'They were constant, conscientious, sober, strict. . . . Many fought on principle as well as pay; they were little mutinous or disputing commands; fair in their marches to friends, merciful in battle and success to their enmies.' No penalties were necessary to maintain discipline among such men as these; neither death nor imprisonment, nor the lash least of all.—*Time.*

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE AT MEMPHIS.

(From Times' Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22.

THE yellow fever scourge has again taken root at Memphis, and a tremour of fright is passing over the entire country, particularly in the South. Thirty-eight new cases and three deaths yesterday; over 100 known cases existing; a mad rush of excited people out of the city; a wail of lamentation coming up from those who have to remain, all warn the country that a repetition of last year's great affliction may be in store for the South. Memphis is by locality and surroundings made peculiarly liable to yellow fever attacks, and the severe visitation of 1878 seems to have had little effect in making the people take any but the most meagre sanitary precautions. The reports from Memphis indicate that the same conditions exist there now as last summer, and the "fever nest," which then had 5,000 victims, has been very little purified. The city stands on the Mississippi river in Tennessee, on a bluff about 60ft. above high-water mark. Owing to the lavish expenditures of flush times, the city, like too many others in the United States, is in financial straits. The supplies voted for cleansing, purifying, and sanitary improvements after last year's scourge were made on paper only. The city charter was taken away and civic affairs came to a standstill. The State of Tennessee seized one-third of the real estate in the city for delinquent taxes; but, unfortunately, it did not seize the old bayou which runs through the town and receives the drainage of its 10,000 houses. That bayou, with its sluggish tide of offal, still remains a receptacle for the entire filth of the city, which for 40 years has been pouring into it. This bayou is the only Memphian scavenger; there is no organized system of gathering garbage, and all the dead animals impurities and excreta of a population of 50,000 has been either going into the bayou, which has no current excepting in times of freshet, or else accumulating beneath and around the houses. The wooden street pavements of the city are decaying and sending up their damp, rotting exhalations. These conditions existed in Memphis in 1878, when the first case of yellow fever came up the river from New Orleans, and, in spite of all warning and argument, it exists now. After 5 000 people succumbed to the scourge last year, a few citizens endeavoured at their private expense to cleanse the bayou; but the work was incomplete, and now the scourge has come again to find a ripening harvest. This year it was not brought to Memphis as was the case in 1878, but it began within the city. The report is that a too careful housewife, instead of burning clothes left by a fever patient last year, put them away until summer came again and then gave them to her husband to wear. This poor man was the first victim for 1879. The fever, aided by every surrounding influence, has spread beyond control, and now Memphis looks forward to no relief until frost, which can scarcely come for three months.

Memphis is in a terrible condition. Its people almost demented, are seeking safety in flight and scuffling with each other at the railroad stations for the earliest chance to get out of town. Its shops are nearly all closed and business is almost entirely suspended. Such is the state of affairs, between the quarantine raised against the city by all the surrounding region and the disinclination of outsiders to venture thither, that there is danger of a famine. The population of 50,000 is reduced to about 10,000 by flight, and for those who remain the Federal Government has provided army rations now for 20 days, besides sending thither 1,500 tents. To forward these aids, orders were sent from the War Office to the west rn arsenals last night. One Memphis paper has suspended publication and the others issue only half-sheets. One of these, the *Memphis Appeal* of July 19, has reached me, and it gives a wail of horror at the situation. How an editor can write when the scourge is upon him and he sees no hope of escape can best be realized by some quotations from this journal:—

"The yellow fever, the first case of which was announced on the 9th, now counts its sixteenth victim. It counts more. It counts the present destruction of the trade and industries of the community, and threatens the property which represents the accumulations of the labour of the present and preceding generations. The yellow fever is in front of us, but beyond it may easily be discerned the torch of the incendiary, revealing the starving thousands who to-day have no resource. Never was a city in so deplorable a condition. Most of her leaders are now absent. Of all who, under other circumstances, would be foremost as leaders and advisers, but a few are now here to share the dangers and counsel the bewildered people what to do. Every man has made provision for himself and those dependent upon him, but there has not been one word heard on behalf of the poor; no provision has been made for the safety of property; not one cent has been subscribed to maintain an integrity that once assailed by hunger will be found very weak indeed. The city government is powerless and helpless. It cannot use one dollar of the money in its treasury for the purpose of contending with the fever or succouring the poor and needy, and it cannot levy a tax for that purpose, and if it could, could not collect it. As for the country government, it will take no thought concerning us; for if it did, it would result in nothing. The State can contribute nothing for our benefit: what the Federal Government can do remains to be seen. Our condition is seemingly without any relief. The doctors are ready for work and many of them are acquired but they are to have plenty of it. We are in as bad a condition as if the sporadic cases had joined their forces to make an epidemic. Trade until October, perhaps November, has been as effectually killed as if, instead of 16, we had 1,600 cases. Those who have left will not return under many months; most of those who remain have parted with that sense of security without which peace of mind or health are impossible. All along our lines of railroad the people are preparing to enforce quarantine, after their own fashion, regardless of the rules and regulations of the Howard Association has but a few thousand dollars to begin operations with, and the fund that remained over from last year in the hands of the trustees has almost reached zero. The situation, it will thus be seen, is full of gloom, not merely on account of the presence of the yellow fever, but because of the long train of evils it may bring with it. Memphis is once more sitting in the ashes of woe and despair."

To-day's telegrams continue the tale of woe. The city is in intense excitement, with people fleeing in every direction. The announcement was made that the last train would leave on the railway to Louisville last night, and this sent a shudder through those contemplating flight. The negroes are particularly excited, for they have not the money to go. Every imaginable means of transportation is in service. People with their goods packed ready to move are stricken down with fever. The cases are scattered through the city and many are not reported. The people who get away complain of rough work in the railway stations and in the trains, and there is evidently a rush for the limited transportation, in which the strongest push the weaker to the wall. The stations are filled by excited crowds, and the passengers suffer from thirst and hunger, being unable to get food or water. Tales are told of water selling on trains at 5c. a glass. While the City Government does very little beyond advising people to leave town, mention should be made to its credit that it yesterday sent away 300 poor persons on a steamer, and that it has also provided land transportation for others. These go to the shores of the Mississippi in St. Louis, which has already in its fright proclaimed strict quarantine against all arrivals from Memphis. A suicide is reported in Memphis, a man shooting himself from fright and giving as a reason that he could not persuade his parents to leave the city.

The panic in the South is general. There is a universal chemicalizing, fumigating, and disinfecting in all the cities and towns, and a particularly careful quarantine maintained against Memphis. New Orleans, which is exceptionally healthy, has a special scare, five cases called "malarial fever" having appeared at Mississippi city, a town on the railway from Mobile. There is a suspicion that they are yellow fever and the house in which they occurred is locked and closely guarded. The Health Boards of nearly every Southern State have gone into active operation with a special view to suppressing yellow fever, and the hope is that the scourge may not go to anything like the lengths of last season. While we have had some very hot weather, for several days past it has been exceptionally cool, and this may retard the epidemic. At Halifax, New York, and Philadelphia there are yellow-fever cases in quarantine, and great care is taken to prevent its introduction into the cities.

* 'Bolting' was also called cold burning, and consisted in pouring water down an offender's body drop by drop. The 'dry-room' meant lengthened imprisonment in the guard-house; the 'log' was fastening a heavy shot to the offender's leg by a chain.

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